THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY J. J. Y. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

The Siege and Fall of Vicksburg.

BY ONE OF THE GARRISON.

On Sunday, the 17th of May, the Confederate army fell back from their position east of Big Black, their breastworks having been stormed by the enemy on that morning, and about 8 o'clock on Sunday night reached the city of Vicksburg, where they were immediately re-organized and placed in the following positions. Gen. Smith's division on the extreme left, Maj. General Forney in the centre, Maj. Gen. Stephenson on the right, and Brig. Gen. Bowen's division of Missourians held in reserve. At about two o'clock on Monday afternoon the enemy's skirmishers came in sight and opened fire on our line of works, without doing any damage whatever to the Confederate army; by seven o'clock that night they had placed several batteries in position about 300 yards from the breastworks, but abstained from firing. On Tuesday morning before day light they opened fire from their batteries, our guns responding immediately with fine effect, compelling the enemy to shift their batteries several times. At the same time the enemy endeavored to throw forward a body of sharpshooters, but were prevented by the fire of our men, from so doing. The artillery duel and sharpshooting continued for about three hours, when Gen. Pemberton rode up and ordered our men to cease firing, as he desired no artillery duels! In obedience to the order our men ceased firing, and the result was that next morning the enemy, emboldened by our silence, approached 100 yards nearer than they were before, without any opposition.

On Tuesday the enemy made their first assault on the line of works held by Brig. Gen. Shoup's Brigade of Louisianians.—They marched up in one solid column, our men withholding their fire until the Yankees had approached with in 30 yards of the lines, when they opened a terrific volley of musketry. The enemy wavered a moment, then marched forward, they were again met by another volley, when they broke and fled under cover of the hills. This was the only attempt made on that day to force our lines, and the attempt was evidently made more with the intention of "feeling" our lines than with any serious idea of storming them. The days intervening from the 19th to the 22d, were spent in one continued bombarding and sharpshooting during the day, in the night they generally ceased firing. On the morning of the 22d the enemy opened a terrific fire with their Parrott guns, and continued it till about 11 o'clock, when the bombardment ceased, and heavy columns of the enemy could be seen forming in line of battle. Our forces were all ready for them and eager for their advance. At about a quarter to twelve the columns of the Yankee army advanced all along the lines in splendid order, and with a loud cheer dashed up to the works. They were gallantly responded to by our brave boys, and the first charge repulsed. On the extreme right of our lines the nature of the ground prevented the enemy from making any heavy attack, but on the right of the centre, and the left of the centre, the assault was desperately made and gallantly met—but once did our line break, and that was in Lee's brigade, the enemy gained a temporary footing on the rifle pits but Lee quickly rallied his men, and after a desperate hand to hand fight drove them out and recaptured the lines. The engagement at this point and the right of the line held by Brig. Gen. L. Herbert, was of a terrible nature, the Yankees having thrown their best troops on these works. Five times did they charge, and each time were repulsed.

The last charge on the right of Brigadier General Herbert's lines was made by an Irish regiment, (the 17th Wisconsin) carrying the green flag of Erin. They came at a double quick up the hill, each man in the front rank furnished with a ladder to reach the works. Three times they essayed to plant their ladders, but were prevented by the obstinate resistance offered by the consolidated 21st and 23d Louisiana regiments. At the third charge, they came within ten yards of the line, but two volleys of buck shot from the shot guns of our forces completed them to make a precipitate retreat from the front of our works. At about 2 o'clock, they made their last charge, and were again repulsed, when they retired, and did not attempt any further demonstration that day. The loss of the enemy on that day, is estimated, by competent parties, at not less than from 8,000 to 10,000, while our loss was between 800 and 1,000 in killed and wounded. To describe the battle would be an impossibility. The cannonading appeared like one continuous peal of thunder, and the sharp crack of thousands of rifles lent a grandeur to the scene that defies description. Thursday was no doubt the heaviest and most desperate assault on a line of breastworks that has ever been attempted during this war. No higher praise can be given to our troops for repulsing the enemy than the acknowledgement that the Yankees fought with a valor worthy of a better cause, and the frank acknowledgment of Gen. Grant that the troops that kept him out of Vicksburg for 47 days on one quarter rations were the bravest men he ever saw, and men that could have kept him out as long as they had provisions. On the 22d we lost some noble men, among whom were Col. Herrick of the 21st Louisiana, Capt. Gomez, of the same regiment, and other gallant and chivalrous Southern men.

From the commencement of the siege to the 26th of May the Yankees had only fired during the day, but from Tuesday, the 26th, they kept up one continuous fire night and day. The mortars on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg opened fire on the 25th of May, and continued an unceasing fire until the surrender of the city. Each day new batteries were erected, and a larger amount of guns brought to bear upon the town. It is estimated that as many as 6,000 mortar shells alone were thrown into Vicksburg every 24 hours, and on the line in the rear of the city as many as 4,000 per day.

After the grand attack on the 22d of May, the enemy evidently perceived the hopelessness of taking Vicksburg by storm; they then commenced mining our works. To give an idea of why they ventured to mine our lines, we would state that our men, having to obey the order of General Pemberton, did not "waste any ammunition on the enemy," but allowed them to come within 50 yards of our line of breastworks, when they commenced throwing up works and erecting forts; this they were allowed to do without any further molestation than the occasional throwing of a few hand grenades, in many cases the enemy flinging them back to us. From the 22d of May to the 25th of June no attempt was made of any serious nature, with the exception of the attack by the turreted iron clad gunboat Cincinnati to silence one of our land batteries. The engagement lasted about 15 minutes, when the Cincinnati commenced sinking, having been pierced several times by the Brooker gun known as "Whistling Dick." This was a spirited and exciting engagement, and the result appeared wholly unexpected by the Yankees, as they confidently anticipated the destruction of the battery by their vaunted ironclad. During the engagement a number of the enemy congregated on the bank of the river opposite Vicksburg, while Sherman, with his entire corps, rested on their arms, waiting for the destruction of the works, when he would "enter Vicksburg without any trouble." As soon as it became evident that the boat was sinking, she was run ashore and set on fire. She now lies a dismantled wreck immediately above the city on the Mississippi shore.

From the commencement of the siege to the 25th of June our loss in officers had been very large: Lt. Col. Rogers, of the 16th Louisiana, and Maj. Headly, of the heavy artillery, killed; Col. Patton, Lieut. Col. Steever, Col. Marks, Col. Harrison, Brig. Gen. Baldwin, Capt. Bruisle and others wounded, all belonging to the field and staff. Col. Garrott, commanding an Ala. regiment, was killed at the breastworks; also Capt. Emanuel, Chief of Artillery for Herbett's brigade, and a most promising young officer.

For about five days after the siege commenced the troops were allowed full rations. At the expiration of that time they were gradually reduced to the following amount of food: 4 ounces flour, 4 ounces bacon, 1½ ounces rice, 2 ounces peas (the latter not eatable), and 3 ounces sugar—making a total of 14½ ounces of food per day.—From the small number of our forces it took every man to defend the lines, so that the men had no time whatever to rest. Occasionally a company would be permitted to go out to wash their clothes, taking their arms with them, and receiving strict orders at the first sound of musketry, to hurry back to their position. Whole companies would lie back of the breastworks for weeks without leaving the line for a moment.

It had been previously known that the enemy were undermining our works, particularly the fort on the immediate left of the Jackson road, and occupied by the 3d Louisiana regiment, of Herbert's brigade. At about half past 4 or 5 on Thursday, the 25th of June, a terrific explosion took place, caused by the blowing up of the above mentioned fort. Luckily, most of our forces occupying that line had withdrawn to an inner line of entrenchments, erected by our forces in anticipation of the fort being blown up, so that only a few men were wounded by the explosion. As soon as the fort was destroyed, a column of the enemy advanced, as if with the intention of storming the line, but were met by the 8th Missouri, under Col. Edwin Irwin. A desperate struggle for mastery now took place. Col. Erwin was the first to ascend the parapet. As soon as he had mounted, a shot from the enemy's sharpshooters pierced his heart, and he fell dead. He was a grandson of Henry Clay, and one of the most ardent supporters of Southern rights. The 6th Missouri, enraged at his death, and aided by the 3d Louisiana, sprung on the dismantled fort, and after a severe combat, drove the enemy from their position. Our loss on this occasion was heavy, being no less than 86 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was estimated between 300 and 400. They were severely punished in their first attempt at "blowing up" our works.

We have now to record an event of a most melancholy nature. On the 27th of June, Brig. Gen. Green, of Missouri, was shot in the neck by a minnie ball. He lingered for about an hour when he died. He was an aged man, beloved by all who knew him, for his devotion to our cause, his intrepid valor, and his genial and amiable qualities; he was a quiet and unassuming man, the meanest private in his command had free access to his presence, and he was looked upon by his men, not as a General but a father to the brigade. Many noble sons of Missouri have fallen during this war, but none of her martyrs in our war for independence will be spoken of in more glowing terms, or more deserved praise, than "the man" who fell in defence of Vicksburg. His wish was gratified—he lived not to see Vicksburg fall!

During the siege many instances of daring took place: Several times our forces sallied out, taking prisoners. Among them were one Lieut. Col. Cann, of an Illinois regiment, with a good many subaltern officers and privates. On the 22d May the 2d Texas, of Moor's brigade, captured a stand of colors from the enemy in the following manner: The enemy charged up the hill towards our works, as soon as they had arrived about 30 yards from our line of breastworks, the color bearer of the Yankee regiment rushed forward and planted the U. S. flag on the edge of our works. One of the men of the 2d Texas quickly jumped out of the rifle pit, shot the color bearer, and taking away the flag, returned to our lines. Many other instances of individual heroism occurred during the siege, too numerous to narrate. Our forces, buoyed up with the hope of a speedy relief, determined never to permit the enemy to cross the line of works. Repeated assurances were given to the men that succor would soon arrive. Couriers arriving from Johnston brought most exaggerated reports of the strength of the army under his command—many placing it as high as 80,000 effective men.

While these events were transpiring at the breastworks around the town, the enemy were not idle on the peninsula opposite. One constant stream of mortar shells was poured into the devoted city, the enemy exhibiting a refinement of cruelty in throwing their shells at the hospitals particularly aware that the men who were now well and hearty, were perfectly indifferent to the storm of shot and shell poured like hail upon them. They fired into buildings on which the yellow flag waved, killing and wounding several of the inmates. Whether General Pemberton offered any remonstrance at their doing has not been ascertained. If he did, no regard was paid to his complaint. The women and children remaining in town, suffered severely, no less than three having been killed and 12 wounded during the siege. In spite of which, with all the heroism that characterizes our Southern women, those remaining well declared their willingness to run the risk of being killed rather than lose Vicksburg. Among the ladies wounded are Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. C. W. Petus, Mrs. H. H. Clement's, Mrs. Major T. B. Read, Miss Luey Rawlings and Miss Maggie Cook, the most of these ladies being well known in the State of Mississippi. The firing on the city was not marked with the same regularity and precision observed on the front of our breastworks, the mortar shells falling in every direction over the town, as if no particular object was aimed at. After the surrender of the town, the Yankee artillery officers stated that the mortar and Parrott guns opposite the city were manned by fresh troops, and were placed there for a double purpose; first, to annoy us in the city, and to practice themselves in that arm of the service, and gave that as their excuse for our hospitals being struck so often.—The enemy's sharpshooters were all splendid shots, and after the first few days of the siege it was a very dangerous thing for any one to look over the breastworks. So accurate did they aim, and in such numbers were they, that a hat placed on a stick and held above the fort for two minutes was pierced by 15 minnie balls.

On the 29th of June, the enemy succeeded in blowing up the same portion of our line again. We lost several men of the 3d Louisiana from the explosion. The enemy, however, made no attempt to charge the work, being apparently contented with the occupation of one portion of the ruined fort.

Tremendous cannonading continued during the remaining few days of the siege, with but little damage to the Confederates. The men were all in good spirits, and appeared satisfied to live on the meagre allowance of rations given them, rather than yield the city they had defended gallantly for so long a period. Not a murmur was heard among them—all were inspired with the greatest enthusiasm and devotion to their cause, and the word "surrender" was never breathed among them. Five or six days previous to the surrender of the city "mule meat" was tried and found of good quality—the meat being equal to the finest venison, and was liberally eaten by the soldiers and citizens alike.

An attempt was made by our forces to countermine the enemy, but the attempt signally failed—as from the position of the enemy's works they could not be mined.

On Friday morning, the 3d of July, Gen. Pemberton sent out a flag of truce, and a short time afterwards himself and Brig. Gen. Bowen were seen leaving our lines. As soon as they left the works the men conjectured that the object of his going to Grant in person was to treat for a surrender of the city. There was soon considerable excitement observed among the soldiers, not one of whom favored such a course; the excitement was partially allayed by the statement that Gen. Pemberton had gone to Grant for the purpose of getting his consent to our removing the sick and wounded and the women and children from town. After remaining at Grant's headquarters for about two hours, Gens. Pemberton and Bowen returned. An armistice had been declared till 10 o'clock that night. The firing had ceased, and nothing but the voices of soldiers in angry and indignant conversation could be heard.

At half past six on Friday evening a meeting of all the Generals took place at Gen. Pemberton's headquarters, and at 10 o'clock a messenger went into the Federal lines with dispatches from Pemberton.

On Saturday morning a circular from the Lieut. General commanding announced the surrender of the city, and the terms of capitulation, as follows: The entire force of Confederate troops were to surrender as prisoners of war to the United States army, under General Grant; the whole paroled and sent into our lines; all officers were to retain their arms, all mounted officers to have the privilege of riding out; private property to be respected, and all parties, whether citizens or not, connected in any manner with the army, were to be allowed the privilege of leaving the Federal lines on parole. All ammunition, stores, field artillery and siege guns were to be surrendered to the United States army, as well as all small arms in our possession.

On Saturday morning, at half past 11 o'clock, the men having stacked their arms, marched from the breastworks they had stood behind with such heroic valor for nearly two months. Soon after the Yankee army commenced pouring into town—in the space of fifteen minutes the city was crammed with them—and then began a scene of pillaging. Houses and stores were broken open and the contents appropriated by the Yankees. In justice to General Grant, I would say that as soon as complaint was made to him, a guard was placed at the buildings that had been broken open. Soon after entering the city, the stars and stripes were hauled up on the spire of the court house, amid the exulting shouts of the Yankee soldiers, and the deepest feeling of humiliation on the part of the Confederates.

The Confederate army remaining in the city for one week, during which repeated fights took place on the streets between our men and the Yankees—many of whom were very insulting and full of taunting remarks on the downfall of our Gibraltar.

On Saturday, the 11th July, at about twelve o'clock, the Confederate army, having all been paroled, took up its line of march from Vicksburg, and arrived at Big Black that evening. It was a solemn and imposing departure. Tears were seen coursing the cheeks of many of our troops, and over and anon the men would turn back to take one last look at the city they had so well and nobly defended. On Tuesday morning the troops commenced arriving at Brandon, where it is anticipated they will remain for a few days.

Thus fell the city of Vicksburg after an obstinate and heroic defence of 47 days, 42 of which the Confederate army had subsisted on one quarter rations. The city is now in the hands of the invaders, yet its fall adds not one single laurel to their wreath of victory. Starvation succeeded in doing what the Yankee army could never have done, and though the result was a reverse to the Confederate arms, when future historians shall speak of the siege of Vicksburg, the memory of the gallant men who bared their bosoms with undinching firmness to the storm of shot and shell poured upon them, will shine with a lustre of unsurpassed magnificence. All honor to them! Nobly have they sustained the Southern name, and in their fall robbed the enemy of a single claim of victory!

As a few remarks on certain facts may not be deemed inappropriate, I would state that on the Sunday evening that our army entered Vicksburg there was but fifteen days rations in the town; for five days the men got full rations, and the remaining forty-two days subsisted on ten days' rations. The question has been asked, "Could not the Commissary of subsistence get the corn to purchase?" He could. Six months ago the planters offered the Government corn from their plantations free of charge, if the authorities would only send and haul it. The reply to the offer was: "If it is hauled into town we will pay for it, but we cannot send for it." The result was, that when the enemy occupied the country west of the Big Black, he found enough corn and bacon to have supplied our army for twelve months. To substantiate my assertion, I would state that among the planters who offered their corn free of charge were Col. Benson Blake, Dr. J. C. Newman, Colonel Auter and Dr. P. H. Cook. All these are men of well known standing in their State.

Let the gentlemen who had the provisioning of Vicksburg come forward and account for the cause of only fifteen days' provisions being in the town. Until they bring forward abundant proof that it was no fault of theirs, the people of the Confederate States must hold them from the General Commanding to the Commissary of Subsistence to strict accountability for their shameful and culpable neglect of duty. Before the investment of Vicksburg, had the press called attention to the fact of there being no provisions in the city, and the city been afterwards taken, people would have said that the papers had invited the assault by their imprudence, in letting the enemy know of it, and by keeping silent, those in authority were allowed to continue their course without anything being said to them.

It has been said that Lieut. Gen Pemberton stated that he always "believed that a large supply of provisions was stored away in Vicksburg." Believed! Section 819 of the Army Regulations is worded as follows: * * * "He (referring to the General Commanding) studies the works and the exterior within the radius of attack and investment, the strength of the garrison, the artillery, munitions of war, subsistence and supplies of all kinds, and takes immediate measures to procure whatever is deficient." In what manner did the Lieutenant General Commanding the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana perform these duties laid down in the regulations? Why was it that all during the fall of 1862, when the river from Port Hudson to Vicksburg was in our possession, and boats were trading up and down, not one single boat load of provisions ever arrived? Did the Confederate Government get all the sugar and molasses brought up to Vicksburg? Or is the assertion that certain commissaries and quartermasters were speculating with Government money correct?

Our fortifications were pronounced by the Yankee officers to be the "most miserable" they had ever seen, and it was a matter of great surprise to them that, with fifteen months time, we had not erected works that could defy an army of 200,000 men. The works were so badly made that the damage done to them by the enemy's fire in the day could scarcely be repaired by a large force of men working all night. Our engineers only existed in name; in fact there was not one man among them that understood his duty. The fortifications were so poor that Gen. McPherson, after riding over the line, is said to have exclaimed, "Good Heavens! are these the boasted fortifications of Vicksburg? It was the rebels alone, and not their works that kept us out of this town."

The amount of prisoners captured at Vicksburg was about 23,000 altogether. Among them were three Major Generals and nine Brigadier Generals. About ninety pieces of artillery were captured, of which several are unfit for use; forty thousand stand of arms and between thirty-five and forty stand of colors were taken by the enemy. The amount of ammunition surrendered is immense, there being not less than six months' supply stored away in the magizines. There was a useless saving of ammunition during the siege. Had our men been allowed to keep up a fire on the Yankee lines, they could never have approached to within thirty yards of our lines, much less have erected forts that close to us.

Taking a view of the whole campaign, we can only come to the conclusion that General Pemberton was outgeneraled in the most glaring manner by Gen. Grant. The neglect to reinforce Gen Bowen at Grand Gulf; the battle at Baker's Creek, where our army slept the night previous within forty yards of the enemy without knowing they were there; and the day of the battle when nearly the whole of our artillery was captured without firing a shell; the battle of Big Black, and the retreat into Vicksburg was sufficient proof of Gen. Pemberton's incompetency. A great deal has been said of his "gallant defence." This is simply ridiculous. Had the soldiers been solely under the command of that General, the city of Vicksburg would have been evacuated the Sunday night that our forces fell back into the town.

The men had not the slightest confidence in Gen. Pemberton, and since the surrender of Vicksburg express their determination of deserting rather than serve under Pemberton after they are exchanged. The very Major Generals and Brigadier Generals have got the poorest opinion of Gen. Pemberton's capacity, and of his unpopularity Gen. Pemberton is well aware. It is not correct to hastily pass judgment upon the merits or demerits of military men, but in a case of this kind, when there are so many proofs of incapacity, it is the duty of a free people to demand that such men be removed from command, and competent men placed in their stead. Let this reverse at Vicksburg be ever so much smoothed over by those who desire military patronage, to all sensible men it must be painfully apparent that if censure is to fall on any one for the loss of Vicksburg, it must naturally rest on the man who held command.

Mobile Advertiser.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The exchange of prisoners between us and our enemies seems to be at an end altogether. The last flag of truce boat which brought Confederate prisoners for exchange to City Point, arrived there on the 4th of July.—Immediately after that, the Yankee Government became aware that they held in their hands a large excess of Confederate prisoners: and they immediately discontinued exchanges. The first two or three flag of truce boats that came empty, brought excuses more or less ingenious, and our Commissioner, Judge Ould, not being yet aware of their policy, and unwilling to raise a final issue with the enemy, continued to fill up their boat with Yankee prisoners. In this way they procured the liberation of several thousands of their men, and gave no equivalent. The last flag of truce boat, however, came to City Point the day before yesterday; empty as usual, and not so much as an excuse was offered. The Confederate Commissioner then declined to send away any of the Yankee prisoners in our hands, and the boat went away empty as it came.

[Exchange since been renewed.]

STOCKS.—Old N. C. coupon bonds are worth 325 in Raleigh; eight per cents, new issue, 145; Bank notes 125; gold, one dollar for ten dollars and fifty cents Confederate currency.—*Standard.*

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. MORGAN.

The Cleveland Herald furnishes the following particulars of the capture of Gen. John Morgan and a portion of his men, which occurred on Sunday, the 26th ult:

On Saturday Gen. Brooks, commanding the department, proceeded to Wellsville, and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburg depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road who had placed the transportation and telegraphic resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road about 6 o'clock Sunday morning with a regiment of six months' Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Col. Gallagher. They were disembarked at Salineville and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the Rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground, commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage, turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded Rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children.

In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry they halted and turned their horses heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in, Major Way, with two hundred and fifty men of the 9th Michigan cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out on the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horse flesh, spurred, by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily "evacuated" by Morgan, were found his "rations," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard boiled eggs, and a bottle of whisky.

The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated, as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found.—There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon, with about two hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterwards.

Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lesbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken which it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio river higher up. Forces were immediately despatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, these various detachments closed in around Morgan, in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff from which there was no escape except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and came down, as gracefully as the coon did to David Crockett. He, with the remainder of the gang surrendered to Col. Shackelford, who was well acquainted with the reconcilable John, and is said to be a distant relative.

[Another account says that Gen. Morgan surrendered to Capt. Burbage. So Shackelford does not enjoy the honor which he claims.]

Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty and very badly used up. Some of them were remnants of grey uniforms, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid. They were much discouraged at the result of their raid and the prospect of things generally.

Morgan himself, appeared in good spirits and quite unconcerned at his ill-luck.—He is a well built man, of fresh complexion, and sandy hair and beard.

A GOOD ONE.—When our army entered Chambersburg, Penn., some of the Union females of the town, relying on their sex and the gallantry of the "rebels" for protection, jawed the troops from windows and doors as they passed by. There was one of these women whose tongue, we suppose, could not do justice to the occasion, who flourished from her bosom a small Union flag, and who, standing in a door, made all manner of ugly faces at our soldiers as they marched along. But her ladyship "caught a tartar" in making a mouth at a "ragged rebel" in the ranks, who fixing his eyes in disdain on the flag that waved from her breast, exclaimed, "Madam, you had better take that thing from your bosom—we 'Rebels' are hell on storming *breast Works!*" This so completely "took her down" that she hasn't made an "ugly face" since.—*Milton Chronicle.*

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, or all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

FOR THE PRESS.

Lines on the Death of Little Willie.

Dedicated to her bereaved parents and relatives,

BY CORNELIA.

Your little darling Ella's gone
Away from this sad earth;
And sorrow rends the hearts of those
She gladden'd by her birth.

Her bird-like voice, her pattering feet,
No more will meet your ear;
But then no suffering shall be hers,
For *her* you need not fear.

She's safe within the Saviour's arms;
A magnet she was giv'n
To you, perchance to draw your hearts
Yet more from earth to Heav'n.

Oh weeping mother! in your home
You'll long your Ella miss;
But stricken father, mourning friends,
Take comfort from *her* bliss!

A mansion is prepar'd on high,
For those who here God love:
May you too when life's labour's done,
Join those you've mourn'd above!

For the Press.

GETTYSBURG,

The mother's lost her darling boy
Upon this field of strife;
The father's lost the pride and joy
Of all his coming life.

The wife's bereft of husband dear,
Her comfort and her stay;
With naught but hope her path to cheer
Through life's uneven way.

The children, Oh! how sad to think,
No father to protect or love;
To guard or guide from ruin's brink,
In this cold world of ours.

Nor is the sister's grief less felt
That's lost her brother dear;
She oft will stray at twilight hour,
To shed the silent tear.

The nation's wrapt in a mourning badge
For the dear departed ones,
That fought, that wept, that bled and died
At bloody Gettysburg.

When shall this dreadful war have end,
No mortal man can tell,
That hurries thousands ev'ry day
To heaven or awful hell.

Can prayer effect the mighty deed
Unlock the ear of heaven?
Ah! yes! it must, it will succeed,
In holy writ 'tis written.

Oh may we then in faith draw nigh,
A wounded nation's God;
The healing leaves of grace supply,
For his afflicting rod.

Kernersville, Aug. 1st, 1863.

From the Henderson Times

HONORABLE PEACE

Mr. Dedman:—As newspaper editors and publishers are presumed to know everything, politically, I have concluded to enquire of you what the term *honorable peace* means, and why so much cant about honorable peace? Politics and war being tangled up together just now in this country, that I suppose you can explain what is meant by that peculiar class of politicians who have the word *honorable* brought in every time they speak of peace. Do they mean that all secessionists hereafter must have the title of honorable affixed to their names, and that they must have exclusive privileges not allowed to other men, and that those titles are to descend to their children for all time to come as a commemoration of secession? Or does it mean that secessionists shall be Congressmen, known as Honorable, (in contradistinction of other men? Or do they mean, that as secessionists inaugurated this little war we have on hand, the old Union people must do what little fighting there has to be done in it; that it would not be honorable for a secessionist to go as a private, and do the common drudgery of a camp life, especially if there was any fighting to do? Nor would it be honorable for common people to propose a peace, secessionists having made the war, it would not be honorable in others to make peace?

If something like the above does not explain the thing, please write it out for I am unable to comprehend its meaning. But candidly, do these wiseacres suppose that Southern gentlemen who might be selected by ballot (or the appointing power either) would ever propose or entertain a proposition for a basis of settlement that was not only honorable to the South, but also honorable to the North? There would be no use of sending any other class of commissioners from either section with the hope of their ever concluding a treaty of peace; gambling and horse jockeying, should be dispensed with in the business of making peace; nor do I hope that peace ever will be made and fully concluded between parties, and by men selected by Abraham Lincoln on the one side, and Jefferson Davis on the other, (too much hatred) neither would likely select men that would represent the feelings and wishes of the great majority of the people in either section nor neither would likely instruct their delegates to agree to any terms of peace that was not humiliating to the other. Therefore, I can see no hopes of peace, whilst either of those gentlemen remain at the head of affairs in their respective sections, unless the people in each section can prevail on their rulers to agree to an armistice, (indefinitely if you please) and allow the people themselves to elect delegates to an American Peace Congress with ample time for reflection and deliberation, and submit their acts to a ratification of the people of the several States. Even that is a very faint hope, yet the war must stop sometime, and the sooner the better for both sections, provided all can agree about a settlement. Then why not propose the terms? I for one will cheerfully submit to any terms of permanent settlement that a majority of the people will endorse. If it meet the approbation of a majority of my countrymen fully and fairly expressed, I shall regard it as being honorable enough for me, and will thankfully except it more especially if you will guarantee to me that it is permanently settled. The Government that has to be revolutionized every few years, has no charms for me. Give me a firm and stable Government, not disposed to quarrel with its neighboring governments, with personal liberty and property protected with equal chances with all other white men, and I will try to be satisfied the few days (or years at most) that I can hope to remain here. But I am digressing from the text.

Tell me why, if you can, so much concern about honorable peace? If this be the Lord's war, as not a few of our divines teach, why not let the good Lord settle it in his own way, without dictating to him to settle it? Should he choose to allow the people to settle it in here own way, just let them do it. But if it be President Davis' war, let him settle it (if he can) in his own way. But if it be the peoples war, let the people settle it (if they can) in their own way, and be their own judges of the honor both in the war and in the peace. There being such a difference of opinion as to the honors, let every one be honorable in his own estimation, whether he be so in the estimation of his neighbor or not, and those in favor of war say so, and those in favor of peace say so that our rulers may know what the people want, and leave the honor to the responsibility of those who make the settlement.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT No. 8 is to consist of all the counties west and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive; and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$ 18 00 pr barrel of 5 bush 56 lbs to bush.	
Meal,	3 75 per bush. of 48 lbs to the bush.	
Bacon,	35 per pound.	
Pork,		
Lard,	35 per pound.	
Wheat,	5 50 per bush. of 60 lbs for choice white.	
Flour,	27 00 per bbl. of 196 lbs 1st quality super.	
Wheat Bran,	50 per bush. of 17 lbs	
Shorts,	75 pr bush. of 22 lbs	
Ship Stuff,	1 45 pr bush. of 37 lbs	
Brown Stuff,	95 pr bush. of 28 lbs	
Oats, sheaf,	2 50 pr 100 pounds.	
Oats, shelled,	2 00 pr bush. of 32 lbs	
Rye, clean,	4 00 pr bush. of 56 lbs	
Peas,	3 50 pr bush. meas'd.	
Beans,	3 50 pr bush. meas'd.	
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50 pr bush. meas'd.	
Potatoes, Irish,	3 50 pr bush. meas'd.	
Dried Peaches, peeled,	3 50 pr bush. of 33 lbs	
Dried Peaches, unpeeled,	4 50 pr bush of 33 lbs	
Dried Apples, peeled,	4 00 pr bush of 28 lbs	
Onions,	6 00 pr bush meas'd.	
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00 pr 100 pounds.	
Other hay and fodder,	2 00 pr 100 pounds.	
Shucks,	1 50 pr 100 pounds.	
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00 pr 100 pounds.	
Pasturage, 1st qual., near town, pr month,	7 00 pr head, month.	
Pasturage, common, near town, pr month,	5 00 pr head, month.	
Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, pr month,	5 00 pr head, month	
Pasturage, common, in the country, pr month,	3 00 pr head, month	
Horses, extra fine.		
Horses, 1st qual. artillery,	500 00 pr head.	
Horses, 2d qual. artillery,	400 00 pr head.	
Horses, 3d qual. artillery,	300 00 pr head.	
Mules, extra fine,		
Mules, 1st quality,	500 00 pr head.	
Mules, 2d quality,	400 00 pr head.	
Wool, fair washed,	4 00 pr pound.	
Wool, fair unwashed,	2 00 pr pound.	
Salt, dry and clean,	14 00 pr bush of 50 lbs	
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00 pr of 100 lbs	
Candles, tallow,	1 00 pr pound.	
Vinegar, cider,	80 pr gal.	
Vinegar, manufactured,	40 pr gal.	
Whiskey and Brandy,	6 00 pr gal.	
Sugar, clarified,	2 00 pr pound.	
Sugar, fair brown,	1 00 pr pound.	
Sugar, coarse and damp brown,	50 pr pound.	
Molasses,	8 00 pr gal.	
Syrup, from Chinese cane,	5 00 pr gal.	
Rice,	25 pr pound.	
Coffee,	8 50 pr pound.	
Tea, green,	10 00 pr pound.	
Tea, black,	7 00 pr pound.	
Iron, good old railroad,	160 00 pr ton.	
Iron, pig, 1st quality,	125 00 pr ton.	
Iron, pig, 2d quality,	110 00 pr ton.	
Iron, pig, 3d quality,	100 00 pr ton.	
Iron, bloom,	180 00 pr ton.	
Iron, Smith's round, bar and plate,	280 00 pr ton.	
Leather, harness,	3 50 pr pound.	
Leather, sole,	3 00 pr pound.	
Leather, upper,	3 50 pr pound.	
Beef Cattle, stall fed,	28 pr pound.	
Beef Cattle, grass fed,	20 pr pound.	
Sheep, fair,	25 00 pr head.	
Army Woolen cloth 4 yd, 19 oz to the yard,	4 50 pr yard.	
Army Woolen Cloth, 1-4 yd, 20 oz to the yard,	2 00 pr yard.	
Flannel Cloth, 4 yd, 6 oz. to the yard,	3 00 pr yard.	
Cotton Sheeting, 4 yd, 44 yards to the pound,	50 pr yard.	
Cotton Sheeting, 4 yd, 3-4 yd to the pound,	60 pr yard.	
Cotton Sheeting, 4 4, 3 yds to the pound,	70 pr yard.	
Cotton osnaburgs, 4, 6 oz. to the yard,	75 pr yard.	
Cotton osnaburgs, 4, 8 oz. to the yard,	80 pr yard.	
Cotton Drille, 4, 8 yds to the pound,	60 pr yard.	
Cotton Shirting, stripes, 8 yds to the pound,	80 pr yard.	
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yard,	1 00 pr yard.	
Cotton Yarns,	1 50 pr pound.	
Cotton raw,	50 pr pound.	
Army Shoes,	10 00 pr pair.	
Shoe Thread,	6 00 pr pound.	
Wool Socks,	1 00 pr pair.	
Hire of labor, teams, wagon and drivers,	50 pr 100 pounds	
Baling long forage,		
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government,	05 pr bushel.	
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	12 00 pr day.	
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't,	6 00 pr day.	
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	15 00 pr day.	
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't,	7 50 pr day.	
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	18 00 pr day.	
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't,	9 00 pr day.	
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	3 25 pr day.	
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't.	1 25 pr day.	
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	47 00 pr month	
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't,	22 00 pr month	

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

The Home Guard.

With the exception of one or two presses in the State, we believe, no particular objection is made to the inauguration of the *Home Guard* system, viewing it as a military necessity, North Carolina having furnished more than her proportionate number of men for Confederate service, as is generally admitted. The treatment which North Carolina has received at the hands of the Confederate Government, since the commencement of the war, has been remonstrated against, time after time, without being heeded. As the last resort, in self-defence, our State Legislature passed an Act authorizing the enrollment of a guard for home defence, thereby only following the example of other States which have retained troops for State defence, long since.

Our "Home Guard" embraces *exempts* from Confederate service, and persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years, who are not conscribed by Confederate authority, and therefore will not bother President Davis' calculation for the present, as previous to the enactment of the new military law, by the late Legislature, citizens of North Carolina between 18 and 45 years of age only were liable to military service.

The *Sentinel* objects to the Home Guard, because "the Confederate government can get no more troops from North Carolina," when recently it complained that said government had taken too many already! The truth is, Congress had already conscripted all the old militia law allowed to be taken, up to 45, and the law had to be extended, making all up to 50 liable to military duty, to secure a guard for our homes and our firesides.

It will be remembered that, in the early stage of the war, North Carolina was not defended by the Confederate government, as she should have been, and the consequence is, the enemy has invaded the richest portion of the State and cannot now be dislodged. More recently forces have been sent from Virginia to protect the Eastern portion of the State against farther advances of the enemy, but they were again recalled, very few troops being now left in North Carolina. Taking all these things into consideration we think it is high time we should prepare for home defence in earnest.

Upon home guards we must rely to protect our property in the interior, the various manufacturing establishments, &c., (which the *Sentinel* admits) from the raids of the enemy, which may be looked for at no very distant day, unless deterred by knowing that we are prepared to receive them. Should the conscription, possibly, be extended up to 50 years, every white man up to that age would have been taken out of the State;—as it is, there is some prospect of keeping a few men at home to protect our families and defend our firesides. It seems to us North Carolina has but little to expect from the Confederate government, and it is time that other arrangements were made, or the State will be entirely drained of its male population.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of Wm. H. Thomas, son of H. K. Thomas of Winston, will be glad to learn his reported death is unfounded. He is in the hospital at Gettysburg, suffering from a flesh wound in the shoulder, and, of last accounts, was doing well. He writes that he is well treated, and cared for, and provisions are plentiful.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 9.—The Methodist Female College was destroyed by fire this morning about 1 o'clock. None of the young ladies were injured, but are all safe. Nearly all the furniture and baggage of the ladies was saved. Fire supposed to be accidental. The Kitchen took fire first and then the College building. All attempts to subdue the flames proved unavailing.

The Tithingman.—The Secretary of War has appointed John Devereaux, Esq. of Raleigh, chief Tithingman for this State, in place of Maj. Bradford, removed.

FROM THE NORTH.—Cincinnati papers of the 4th say the draft is to be speedily enforced and that thoroughly. Gov. Todd and General Mason improved the opportunity of presenting their compliments to Gen. Morgan while the train conveying the latter from Cincinnati was stopping at Columbus. Gov. Todd shook hands with Gen. Morgan and then visited Burnside to consult about Morgan's surrender. Quarters are in readiness at the Ohio Penitentiary for Morgan and his officers, captured in Ohio.

Peace by Negotiation.

We heartily endorse the following, which we clip from the Raleigh Progress:

"Intelligent men who visit the American revolution from across the water, men who have none of our prejudices and interests, have long ago declared that the sword can never bring peace. The London Times, since the news of the battle of Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg have been received in Europe, says to the Lincoln Government that if can never subjugate the South and the quarrel must be settled by negotiation after all. If we fight one year, five years or twenty years more, the result will be the same—compromise, negotiation and diplomacy must do the work at last. Such are the conclusions of reasoning men in Europe, and such are the impressions of the ablest men of this country. Why then can we not settle the quarrel, as other nations have done, by negotiation, and stay the torrent of war. Blood enough has been shed, suffering enough has been entailed upon the helpless and innocent, and the honest masses of the whole land are sick of the carnage.

If we rejoice at the formation of peace parties at the North, and live in expectation of help from that great body of citizens there who look on the war as wicked and unnecessary, and who want it stopped, why not create a peace party at the South to encourage and co-operate with them in their efforts to arrest the progress of the war? Fighting will only widen the breach and make worse the condition of both sections, and the sooner negotiations are commenced the sooner will we be able to recover from the desolating influences of the struggle. The ablest and the purest men of the North and the South want an armistice, that reason may resume its throne, passion give way to reflection, with the hope and belief that a conference will sheath the sword and restore peace, quiet and prosperity to the country.

We are willing to accept any peace agreed upon by commissioners chosen by the different States and ratified by a majority of the people, for we know that the people of the South will never submit to any peace that is not honorable to them and their section. Whenever the time comes when the masses of the people here, North and South, see the matter as it is viewed in Europe, we shall have peace, for then we shall realize that it must come by other means than cutting each other's throats, and negotiations will follow.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The New York Herald states that 25 negro regiments are organized, and in the course of organization, for the Federal army.

Dates up to August 3d, represent the river above Vicksburg as swarming with gunboats and transports. Eight gunboats and ten transports were counted between Vicksburg and Natchez on last Friday.

YANKEE RAID IN TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Register of the 2d says:

We learn that on Friday, the 24th instant, a company of seventy five Yankee cavalry visited Pikeville, but done no damage further than stealing negroes and horses.

It will be gratifying to relatives and friends of the soldiers to learn, that wayside hospitals have been established in Raleigh, Petersburg, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Liberty and Staunton, near the rail road depots, at which sick and diseased soldiers on furlough may have their wants supplied without expense.

From the South west.—MORTON, Aug. 4.—Twenty two transports, laden with troops, have passed Natchez going down. Up to Friday a number of Banks' and Burnside's regiments had been mustered out, their terms having expired. Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10, to be instructed in the manual of arms.

Another Cavalry Fight.—RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—Another cavalry fight occurred at Brandy Station on the 4th between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Beckam's horse artillery and three brigades of Yankee cavalry with twelve pieces of artillery. The fight lasted from 2 o'clock until night, and the enemy were driven within a mile of the Rappahannock. Our loss 6 killed and 18 wounded.

Liabilities of the City of New York for destruction of private property in the recent riots and services of extra police, fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news of the surrender of Vicksburg and the results of the battle of Gettysburg caused considerable excitement in England. The Times' city article of the 21st, says the news received is mixed with a feeling of surprise, disappointment and satisfaction. Surprise at the sudden collapse of Vicksburg and its defenses; disappointment at the removal, owing to the retreat of Lee, of all prospect of an early termination of the war, and satisfaction in contemplating the wisdom shown by England in not having prematurely yielded to the recent pressure for recognition of the Confederate States.

Pope Pius had addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes on the subject of the American war, urging peace, and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop at New Orleans in pursuance of this object.—He directs him to omit nothing that he can undertake and accomplish it, by his wisdom, authority or exertions as far as compatible with the nature of his holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants and bring back the desired tranquility and peace.

The British Parliament had been prorogued. The Queen's speech says:—"Civil war continues in America, and it inflicts much evil not only on the contending parties but on other nations. We see no reason, however, to depart from a strict neutrality.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

RICHMOND, August 8.—Gen. Forey's dispatch to the French Minister of War, June 10th, says: "I have just entered the City of Mexico at the head of the army. The whole population of the City received the army with enthusiasm bordering on delirium, and the soldiers were literally crushed under showers of garlands and boquets. I have been present with all the officers of my staff at a Te Deum in the magnificent Cathedral of the Capitol which was thronged by an immense crowd. The army then, in admirable condition, defiled before me, with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" The population strong, I despise order, justice and liberty. In my replies to their representatives I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor."

We are indebted to [illegible] for the following

List of Killed and Wounded in Co. G, [illegible] N. C. Regiment.

KILLED.—Lieut. Ralph Gorrell, Privates Wm. Hedgecock, Randall Richards, Randall Waters. The above were instantly killed, not speaking a word after being struck by the balls.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Wheeler, left hand and right thigh severely by shell; left hand amputated.—He is in the hands of the enemy, and doing as well as could be expected.

Serg't Kennedy, neck, left arm, back, and bottom of foot, severely, by balls, prisoner.

Serg't Pickard, left ear, slightly, by ball.

Privates J. A. J. Brown, right leg, severely, leg amputated above knee, prisoner; Thos Pickel, right leg amputated above ankle, prisoner; James Pickel, foot slightly, prisoner; Wesly Snider, left leg amputated above knee; Lewis Mock, left leg severe flesh wound; John Davis, struck by shell, slightly; all the foregoing wounded by shells and taken prisoner. Alpheus Davis, neck, shoulder and thigh, severely; Harrison Craven, slight flesh wound in thigh; Philip Sanders, slightly in hip; George Clodfelter, slightly in leg; Lewis Keiger, slightly in heel, all from bullets; Wm. Mitchell, slightly in face by shell, Johnathan Welch, hips, severely, by ball, all prisoners. George Pethcord, slightly in leg, by shell.

MISSING.—Jacob Sanders, Samuel Long, Reuben Rominger, Frank Woodley, and Corp. Wilburn, all supposed to be taken prisoner.

The above list is as accurate as was possible at the time it was made.

Summary of Latest Northern News.—50,000 runaway negroes are said to be around Washington city. Lincoln is enrolling negroes, free and slave, in Maryland. A large number of troops have been sent to New York and New England, to preserve order; the enrollment is going on. The West is full of deserters. A terrific storm occurred at Reading, Pennsylvania, and a vast amount of crops was destroyed.—Emmettsburg was nearly consumed by fire.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—At last accounts Gen. Meade was massing his army gradually in front of Gen. Lee, who occupies again the heights around Fredericksburg.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine, which assembled at Portland on the 6th, was composed of nine hundred delegates, and adopted resolutions in favor of terminating the present desolating war, declaring that the Union cannot be preserved without concession and compromise, and denouncing Lincoln's administration.

The most important feature of the news from the North is the following official proclamation from President Lincoln, declaring protection to negro troops, and threatening severe retaliation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person, on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States, killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor, until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The Wounded at Gettysburg.—We learn from a telegram dated at Washington, July 24, that there have been 11,608 wounded yankee soldiers sent away from Gettysburg to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, York, Harrisburg, and Annapolis; 2,500 still remained on the field. The same despatch says 850 rebels have been sent to David's Island and York, Pennsylvania, and that 8,500 have been buried on the field by yankee forces.

The abolitionists were defeated entirely in their recent raid upon Weldon. They however stole and destroyed a large amount of property in Northampton and Hertford Counties.

It is stated by a letter writer that the books of the C. S. Adjutant General at Richmond, show that 80,000 substitutes have been received into the army. Some persons are now paying 4 to $5000 for substitutes.

The Montgomery Mail says that Gen. Sterling Price has resigned his position in the Confederate Army in Arkansas. The reason given, is his being made subordinate to General Holmes.

Charleston dates to the 31st say Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner, and in mounting three heavy two hundred pounder seige guns within a mile and a quarter of Sumter with which he expected the fort to be reduced.

Burnside has declared Kentucky under martial law and commanded military officers to aid the authorities in the State in support of the laws and the purity of suffrage in elections. Judges will be held strictly accountable.

Gen. Pemberton has issued an order to his command lately surrendered at Vicksburg, granting them 30 days furlough after which they are to assemble at Demopolis, Ala. to be reorganized for the field.

A telegram from Cincinnati says three hundred and fifty Kentucky raiders, including Col. Ashby, have been captured.

The expedition which left Vicksburg a [illegible] days ago have arrived at Port Hudson. Reported [illegible] in person. [illegible] unknown.

THE GUNBOAT REPULSE ON JAMES RIVER—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Thursday evening, about four o'clock, the Ironclad Galena and the Monitor passed Varina [illegible] up the river. They were all connected by lines, and were towing each other, the Monitor being second from the front. They commenced shelling along the shore to rouse up a Confederate battery, but the shelling was in vain, no reply from Confederate guns being elicited, if any of our artillery was in the neighborhood. They continued on up the river.

About 6 o'clock they turned a bend, near which a torpedo lay in the channel of the river. The operator on shore exploded the torpedo.—The explosion, which was terrific, took place a few seconds too soon, and before the foremost boat had gotten her bow over the deadly engine, which, had it been beneath her, would have scattered here into atoms. The water was thrown up from the bed of the river to a height of sixty feet, lifting the bow of the approaching steamer high in the air, and tearing from it quantities of planking and gearing.—In falling the great mass of the water fell on the vessel, tearing open her upper works and doing further damage. Those who from the shore witnessed this unexpected water spout describe it as a grand spectacle. The negro spectators were greatly astonished, one of them running to his master's house with the astounding intelligence that "de ruvver had gone up in de air."

The scene after the explosion was one of terror on board the Yankee fleet. On the foremost vessel screams and calls for help filled the air. "For God's sake bring up a boat" was the most frequent cry from the first steamer to her companions in the rear. On all the steamers the seamen were running about in the wildest confusion, and it was some time before order enough could be restored to allow of aid being given their distressed companion. The first that went to her aid was the Monitor, which ran up along side, and after that all hands on the fleet were engaged in repairing damage. Had a battery of artillery been on shore at the time the explosion occurred and opened a brisk fire on them, there is very little doubt that at least two of the boats might have been captured.

Fractured pieces of the bow, chains, sailors caps, and planking floated ashore during Wednesday. The vessel which was so badly damaged was nearly square, with the ends slightly pointed, and our informant thinks was an iron clad gunboat, or an old ferry boat sheathed with iron. The fleet, after the accident, sailed further up the river, where it lay Wednesday night, and Thursday morning, about 5 o'clock, passed Varina again going down the stream.

At Deep Bottom, a mile below Varina, they were destined to receive another surprise.—The artillery and infantry which had been sent there and placed in position the night before, about 1 o'clock, opened upon them briskly to the utter astonishment of those on board. Some effort was made to return the fire. The Monitor backed up the river a little distance to get the range and delivered several shots, but finding it useless, put on steam and went down as fast as she could move. After the fleet passed Deep Bottom, the artillery was hurried up, and, with the infantry, went at a double quick down to Turkey Island. They had arrived there about five minutes, and the guns had just been gotten into position when the fleet came in sight, coming slowly down.—This time one of the gunboats was being towed having been so damaged by the fire at Deep Bottom that she was unable to make her way through the water. Her engines were not working; a shot hole through her wheel-house was visible. As they came in range they were received with a galling fire, which was continued until they passed out of the reach of our guns.

As they passed City Point the Monitor was flanked by a gunboat on either side, with another wooden craft following in her wake but attached by a tow line. Large holes could be seen in the hindmost steamer, and great pieces of canvas could be seen over the sides of the one next to the Southern shore of the river all indicating pretty rough treatment.

There is little doubt that these gunboat raids up James river are intended for the purpose of ascertaining the location and effecting the removal of the torpedoes suspected to be in the river, and this anxiety to have the course clear may be deemed as proof that the next "on to Richmond" will be made by two routes—one of them being the Peninsula. *Dispatch.*

THE CAVALRY FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—PROMOTION OF COL. BAKER, &c.

The late cavalry engagement on the Rappahannock was a brilliant affair to our arms, and the gallant Col. Baker, of the 1st Cavalry was made Brigadier on the field. We find the following letter in the Enquirer:

CULPEPPER C. H., Aug. 2d, 1863.

Gentlemen:—It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know some of the particulars of the cavalry fight of last inst.

The enemy were reported crossing in heavy force at Kelly's mills, on the night of 31st. This line, from Beverly ford to Kelly's mills, was picketed by Hampton's cavalry brigade, commanded by Col. W. Baker, of 1st. N. C. Regiment. About ten o'clock at night the command was marched to Brandy Station, where it remained all night. Next morning our pickets were driven from the river, at the Rappahannock bridge, by the enemy's infantry. In order to establish cavalry to cross.

They advanced very cautiously, our squadron retiring slowly, [illegible] about one mile, when we made a stand with the brigade, and held them in check for two or three hours.

During the day, we charged the enemy repeatedly, each regiment charging not less than twice, and repulsed them every time.

From 11 o'clock A. M. on, our brigade fought a greatly superior force, which, from its formation derived from prisoners, consisted of two divisions,—not less than four brigades, and whipped them at every point where we came in close encounter with them. During this time, we had no support whatever. At 5 o'clock two regiments of infantry were advanced as skirmishers; afterwards other infantry came up, and the enemy were driven across the river. [illegible] was handled [illegible] by Col. Baker, who was severely wounded in the right arm, and was in consequence of operation of amputation, which would be injurious to make mention. Where every one acted so well, but it will not be amiss to say that the brigade cheered Colonel [illegible] most highly, [illegible] was [illegible] Gen. General [illegible] on the field for gallantry.

Per [illegible] Col. Baker, 1st N. C.; Col. Young, 10th Legion; Lieut. Col. Lipscomb, 2d [illegible] Legion; Capts. [illegible] of Gen. Stuart's staff, were wounded. Capt. Branch, of Richmond, 13th

Va. Infantry, was killed in the evening, while skirmishing with the enemy. What our exact loss in I cannot say—without no prisoners, but think 40 or 50.

The enemy's loss was certainly much heavier than ours.

From the London Times, July 20.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG AND THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The real lesson that should be drawn from the political failure of these repeated and mutual invasions is that the issues sought are not to be gained by war at all. From the first the conflict was one of questions and principles which can only be settled by statesmanship. National madness has given them over for decision by the sword, and it is now evident to the world that fighting brings that decision no nearer. Opinion has marked out a frontier which armies cross in vain to compel submission. Whichever side attacks seems destined always to fail. The South, constantly victorious in Virginia, is baffled when it passes north of the Potomac. Even the alternating successes of the war, in the waste of life by which they are purchased, prove it desperate; and the repeated failures on both sides, for any purpose larger than a destructive incursion, point as clearly as any human events can do to a settlement of another kind. The war may be continued to mutual exhaustion, but it will never mutually convince. Statesmen, if they can be found, will have to take the whole question out of the hands of soldiers at last, even if the three hundred thousand troops called for by the Northern conscription are enrolled, armed, and slaughtered in another two years of miserable conflict. The Cabinet of Washington are not equal to their task. Every crisis of affairs seems to elicit additional proofs that they are in every respect unfit to deal with the events passing around them. The gleam of success that has fallen on the Federal arms, in the surrender of Vicksburg, and the incidents of the second Maryland campaign, have exhibited the President and his chief ministers in a manner almost pitiable. With their country torn asunder, and its soil still reeking with blood, they only find a voice to make poor and flippant election speeches. When "serenaded," as a popular congratulation on the fall of Vicksburg, the President made an address to the crowd that "not even the friendly reports could invest with dignity." The Secretary of War "claimed the merit" of retaining General Grant in command, and consequently of the victory achieved. He turned the event to a crimination of some of his colleagues and a glorifying of himself. Mr. Stanton made it a party triumph over the advocates of peace by a small sneer at the "copperheads." And Mr. Seward crowned the wretched display by something that we record, but will not here repeat, for it was simply blasphemous. That men in such positions could so express themselves at such a time is a deplorable illustration of the degeneracy of American rulers.

From the London Herald, July 20.

The second invasion of the Northern States by a Confederate army has terminated, like the first, without result. After two years of slaughter—after the sacrifice of at least two hundred thousand men in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, the position of affairs is unchanged. The South is still too weak for successful aggression, the North finds each fresh effort at invasion a more disastrous fiasco; and yet there is not the slightest prospect of the end of the struggle. Mr. Seward is beginning to renew his ninety days' promises.—The fall of Vicksburg has given him a new lease of power. He is evidently forecasting the rate at which the fighting material of the South will have become exhausted at the rate of a million or a million and a half of Northerners for five hundred thousand Confederates. And as Washington is safe, as Philadelphia is not in flames, and the guns of Fort McHenry still repress secession in Baltimore, he is confident the day of exhaustion is not far distant. The news which he will receive from his country by the next mail will strengthen his hopes. He will know then that he has another six or nine months for the execution of his fiendish work. He will learn that the word which might have given peace to a continent, and possibly saved the lives of 50,000 men, has not been spoken. He will hear that the English Government which is prepared to accept any issue in behalf of a people of alien race, language and faith, waging war not so much by native valor as by foreign aid, shrinks from acknowledging the independence of a nation which asks from it absolutely nothing beyond a formal recognition and which, after two years of incessant fighting over half a continent, maintains on this unarmed authority a magnificent army, such as no other people striving for freedom has ever attained in the first or last year of its struggle for national rights. We can understand Mr. Seward's feelings and objects. If the Union ceases to exist he is nothing. He is worse than nothing for the curse of millions will brand him as the fatile tool of the most corrupt and blood-thirsty administration the world has ever seen.

From the London Star (Abolition Organ) July 20.

With deep, devout, and grateful joy we publish to day the news of the victories that are the heralds of a happy peace. Seldom, if ever, has it been the lot of the Journalist to announce on the same sheet, two events of such transcendant importance as the fall of Vicksburg, and the retreat of Lee. The glorious Fourth of July has indeed received glorious celebration. The flag of the union had been exalted over the obstinate stronghold of rebellious slavemasters, and the sun had risen upon the greatest of their hosts in dire retreat. Whatever remains to be done or suffered—whatever battles to be fought, or fortresses to besiege—the armies and people of the Union may at least rejoice with unutterable gladness and thanksgiving, that the boastful progress of the enemy has been turned back and the very chiefest of his defenses broken down.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Bealo, Hon. John C McGee,
Geo. W. Barbin, Wm. Porter,
W. Birns, W. H. Page,
Henry M. Clark, Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin, Wm. Sanders,
S. J. Harneberger, 2 Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hanen, Sallie Slater.
Jesse Hoff, Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris, W. R. Taylor.
Miss Sallie Kerr, Miss Nancy Vogler.
F. S. Kerr, Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mr. Ellen B. Kennedy, Thos. Walker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters ten cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Beyond the Mississippi!

BATTLE AT HELENA!!

GENERAL HOLMES COMMANDS OUR FORCES!!

The Enemy in Possession of Helena!!

The subjoined is the first connected account of the battle at Helena, Arkansas, that has reached us through a Southern source. It will be seen that Lieut Gen. Holmes commanded our forces, and not General Price, as he was before stated. The account is from the Little Rock True Democrat of July 8th:

We have delayed the publication of the paper one day for the purpose of getting a satisfactory account of the battle at Helena, which was fought last Saturday. Gov. Flanagin and Col. Gordon Peay have just arrived from the army. From the Governor, who was at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of the attack and its results. Our forces were as follows: Fagan's brigade of eighteen hundred effective men; Parson's of nineteen hundred; McRae's of thirteen hundred; Marmaduke's of eighteen hundred, and Walker's of one thousand, making in all about seven thousand men. Besides these forces there was Blocker's battery and some artillery attached to Marmaduke's and Walker's brigades. According to the plan of the battle, Brooks' regiment and Blocker's battery of Fagan's brigade, were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river; the balance of Fagan's brigade was to attack the forces in the rifle pits leading to the fort on the hill near Hindman's house; General Price's forces, comprising Parson's and McRae's brigades, were to attack the fort on the graveyard hill and Fort Gorman, while Generals Marmaduke and Walker—the latter on the right—were to attack the fort on the road leading up the river, called Grant's mill road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, commencing below the town, thence on the hills back of it around to the river shore, and some idea may be formed of the battle field. Besides the forts named, there was Fort Curtis, situated nearer to the town, and in the half circle described by the others. The attack by our forces was to be simultaneous. The regiment and battery below engaged the attention of the enemy according to the plan. Gen Fagan's forces, a little in advance of the others, commenced the attack between 4 and 5 a. m., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills, running into the bottom.—He encountered the enemy in his rifle pits, and drove him from them successively, under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near Hindman's house and from the gunboats. His progress was of course slow, but he reached the fort, after suffering perhaps the severest loss at any of our forces, and succeeded in communicating with General Price to his left. His men were so much exhausted, and his ranks so thinned, that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort, on the graveyard hill, was taken, probably by Glenn's regiment, of McRae's brigade.—There were two guns in it, one was left in good order but the other had a shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our men were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near Hindman's house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboats. The canonading was terrific. We failed to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still farther above, Marmaduke and Walker drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on Grant's mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight having lasted five hours with the results stated, when our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works and evidently expected a renewal of the fight. The day was hot and our troops suffered from want of water and from heavy marching. They had slept none the previous night. But the time for the attack had already passed and there was no time for delay.

The casualties on our side were about 400 killed and wounded; the number taken prisoners is variously estimated, but is not large. Loss of the enemy not known. General Prentiss, who was in command of the Federal forces, promised to parole our wounded. Capt. Walter Watkins, son of Hon Geo C Watkins, was killed. Lieut. Hall, and is supposed to have been killed. Lieut. Wm. F. Rector, son of ex Governor Rector, is reported mortally wounded. Colonel Ball was reported wounded, and was taken prisoner with the Lieut. Colonel of his regiment. Major George A. Gallagher, acting Adjutant General to General Holmes, was wounded by a ball from a sporting gun shot which struck him on the chin, breaking the jaw-bone and knocking out his front teeth. Frank Vaughan, of this county, lost an arm. There are other casualties spoken of, but not sufficiently certain to be mentioned. We regret that we cannot give a list of them, but should one come before we go to press, we will give it.

Gen. Holmes acted gallantly during the fight, and when he took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire, which was turned loose at every thing that passed. He lost the horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. Price was always with his men, and we know they fought well with the old veteran.

The only property destroyed during the fight was the negro quarters below the town.

We are unable to give the force of the enemy. It was ascertained that they were not reinforced up to the night prior to the attack, though boats were arriving all day and during the fight. Gen. Price sent word to General Holmes that he had been reliably informed that the Federals received reinforcements on the day of the fight, amounting to five thousand. The town was strongly fortified and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was stopped up with fallen timber and abattis work, except the road leading down the river, but they worked all night before the fight blockading it.

The attack was intended to have been made about the first of July, and might have been more of a success, but the rains for ten days previous were so heavy that the whole country was flooded and the streams were almost impassible. Gen Price's little army, led by their indomitable old chieftain, struggled through mud and water for many days, and reached the point of attack only the night before. These delays were unavoidable, and the reinforcements arrived to the enemy about the time the battle commenced, so that they could not have been foreseen in the calculations.

The negro troops, though protected by rifle pits, and every kind of fortifications, showed the white feather and fled to the protection of the gunboats.

Our army is yet around Helena, but the enemy will not venture out of their defences and give us an open battle.

Details of the casualties will be published as soon as received. The deaths of young Watkins and Rector are much deplored, and their families have the sympathies of the whole community.

We are glad to hear that the people are still true and loyal, even around Helena, though all the defences and houses for five or six miles from it are destroyed, and little or no crops are being made within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles from the town.

PUBLIC MEETING IN YADKIN.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Yadkin County, held at East Bend, on Friday, the 31st of July, 1863, a large portion of the citizens in attendance, on motion of W. W. Patterson, Esq., the Rev. Henry Steel was called to the chair and G. D. Williams, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, having stated the object of the meeting, appointed Capt. Wm. F. Kirk, W. W. Patterson, Esq., Dr. E. Benbow, Wm. A. Poindexter, and S. B. Arnfield a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, with only one dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, The time has come when the people of North Carolina should look to their interest with jealousy and speak out; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Yadkin County, do endorse every resolution of the meeting of the citizens of Greene County, on the 14th of July, in word and letter.

Resolved, That after taking into consideration the various prospects for a crop of grain caused by the draining of the country of men by the conscript act and the multitude of rains and freshets, that we do not refuse to pay any tax that is to the bounds of reason in Confederate currency that Congress may impose upon us; but we do object to paying any portion of our produce as a tax, especially to a Virginia tithing man.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other to resist to the bitter end any such a monarchical tax—any such a contempt of our State as to pay such tax to a Virginia tithing man.

Resolved, That we urge upon our authorities to take some steps that will accomplish a speedy and lasting peace, as we think there has been blood enough spilt, and that the country is near enough exhausted.

Resolved, That we request our State authorities to call a State Convention forthwith for the purpose of effecting a peace.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the North Carolina Standard, Fayetteville Observer, and People's Press.

H. STEEL, Ch'm'n.
G. D. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

DIED:

At his residence in Pfafftown, in this County, on Friday morning last, Mr. PHILIP TRANSOU, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 9th of August, Mrs. ELIZABETH HASTEN, relict of the late William Hasten, Sr., in the 74th year of her age.

She was a kind and an affectionate mother and a member of the Baptist Church for the last 35 years.

Lieut. RALPH GORRELL, of the Second N. C. Battalion, fell in the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, aged 26 years, 4 months and 7 days. He had been in the service near two years, and was among those gallant defenders of Roanoke Island who surrendered to the enemy, after being overpowered while struggling against such vast odds in the defence of that place. He leaves many warm friends to mourn his death, who are comforted, however, by the assurance that his trials on earth are over, and his rest is sweet.

OBITUARY.

It is not without profound regret that we record the departure from time, of Capt. S. WILEY GRAY, eldest son of R. and M. M. Gray. He was born July 19th, 1842, and bid adieu to this world July 2nd, 1863, having lived upon the earth 21 years, save 17 days.

But few men of his age, promise the world so many, and as great blessings as did he, whose death we now deplore.—When quite young he evinced such superiority of mind as to cause his numerous friends to look to his future with pleasure and delight. Earnestly desiring to be useful, and being endowed with untiring energy and an unbending resolution, he labored hard and persevered to cultivate and store the naturally fine mind with such knowledge as would be beneficial both to himself and others. In these efforts his success was such as to challenge the admiration of all by whom he was known, and to strengthen the hopes of those who desired his highest prosperity.

As a gentleman, Capt. Gray was high minded and honorable; as a friend he was unyielding and unwavering; as a son he was submissive and remarkably kind and devoted, he being his perpetual aim to reflect honor upon, and promote the happiness of his doting parents;—as a brother he was kind, affectionate, and always manifested an interest in the younger members of the family, and as a christian, he was humble, consistent and believing.

In the month of June, 1862, he volunteered in defence of his country, under Rev. J. E. Mann, whose company was afterwards connected with the gallant 57th N. C. Regiment. While in the Army, his spirit and conduct, both upon the field and in camp, were such as to win the confidence and esteem of his comrades and fellow-soldiers.

It was the desire of the deceased to survive the termination of the war, and to return to the embrace of those at home; but such was not to be his privilege. His name was to be added to the long list of the immortal slain, and his blood was to flow in his country's cause. Hence, with the 2d day's fight near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, amidst the din of the musket's crack and the cannon's roar, closed his brilliant earthly career. His death is a severe blow to relatives and friends, but "they sorrow not as others, which have no hope." He was one of those "of whom the world was not worthy."

May the Spirit of God comfort all sorrowing friends on earth, and at last cause them to meet where tears never weep, sighs never sigh, and sorrows never come.

R. A. W.

New Advertisements.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
B. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
August 13-2w.

President Davis to the Absentee Soldiers and the Women of the Confederacy.

We invite special attention to the following address of President Davis to the soldiers absent from their posts of duty and to the women of the Confederacy, and also to the order of Col. Mallett accompanying it:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can dull your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder.—They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach.—You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and, when with any approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond 20 days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the (L. S.) Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Aug. 5—20d. Secretary of State.

☞ The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE proclamation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camps of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the Government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their Militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instructions will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Captain James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscript for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.
Aug. 5-20d.

☞ All papers in the State copy for 20 days, in connection with the President's Address, and send bills for publishing Col. Mallett's order *only*, to State Journal office immediately.

An Excellent Piano,

GOLD WATCH, VIOLIN, THREE BEDS, Carpets, Chairs, Bureau, Cupboard and other good Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold at public Auction, on the **27th day of August, 1863,** at the late residence of my deceased daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, in Salem.

DAVID SPACH, Trustee.
August 1, 1863.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a no-horn heifer about three years old, not marked. Said heifer is of a dark brindle color, with white back and face and other white spots.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said heifer to me, or any information so that I can get her.

AUGUSTUS REICH.
Near Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C. aug. 6-tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Militia, Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. and A. A. A. General.
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863. 14-2w.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES—Just ready at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145, Main street, Richmond.

Mailing notice—West & Johnson will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price.

I.—No Name: A novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., etc.

This work is from the pen of the most gifted writers of the day, and "No Name" surpasses in beauty and vigor all of his former productions. It is the most popular novel of 1863—magnificent in plot, diction and narration.

"The interest of this story begins with the first line, and ends only with the last."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Price $4.

II.—Les Miserables (Fantine:) A novel. By Victor Hugo. 10th Thousand. This is the first of the five parts of Les Miserables. Competent critics, in both hemispheres, have pronounced Les Miserables to be the most powerful work of fiction of the 18th century.

"It is a bible in the fictitious literature of the nineteenth century."—*Southern Literary Messenger.* Price $2.

III.—Cosette. The Second Part of Les Miserables (each part a complete novel.)

☞ Read the account of the Battle of Waterloo, with which "Cosette" opens. Price $2.

IV.—The Royal Ape. A Humorous Dramatic Poem. $1.

"It is a satire upon the Yankee Government, and is not without merit. We cannot recommend the work, however, for it is in some places grossly indecent, and we confess that such spiciness is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or a lady. It is gotten up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent house should have put forth such a book."—*Magnolia.*

V.—The Stonewall Song Book. New edition. A collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. 50 cents.

VI.—The Soldier's Companion; containing an abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics; with the Heavy Infantry and Rifle Manuals, Skirmish Drill and Bayonet Exercise, Field Fortification, Picket and Outpost Duty. By Capt. G. O. Lewis. Price $2 50.

VII.—The London Index. A Weekly Paper, devoted to the interests of the Confederate States. 16 pages. Several late numbers to hand. Each $1.

VIII.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet. This is a newly revised and corrected translation from the French of a novel which, in beauty and simplicity, vies with the "Vicar of Wakefield." Price $1 50.

IX.—The Confederate Receipt Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price 75 cents.

"No housekeeper should be without this little book. Its value cannot be over estimated."—*Register.*

The Bold Soldier Boy Songsters. A new collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. Five cents.

In press and nearly ready, Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret." "Aurora Floyd" surpasses in interest "The Gambler's Wife."

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145, Main street, Richmond.
July 30, 1863.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee: J. BONER, Chm.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand **Writing Paper and Envelopes,** which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail:*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

C. A. KEEHLN.
Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

WAGONS WANTED TO HAUL CORN AND SALT.

THOSE Districts that have not furnished any help to the County in the way of hauling Corn or Salt, are urged to come forward.—Now is the time to haul Salt when roads are good. It is not right that those districts that do no hauling should expect to consume what other districts supply.

Let all who expect to apply for salt see to it that their district renders some help in procuring it.

E. A. VOGLER,
Commissioner for Forsyth Co., N. C.
July 17, 1863. 2w

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscribers having at June Term, 1863 of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Peter Tise, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late residence of said deceased, on the *15th day of August,* 1863, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

One new two-horse Wagon, one one-horse Wagon, a fine Horse, Wheat and Oats, 2 or 3 head of Cattle, one Sheep, four or five Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims will please furnish the Administrators with the amount by day of sale.

All persons having claims against the said Peter Tise will present them, duly authenticated, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to the deceased, will make payment indebtedly.

JNO. H. WHITE, } Adm'rs.
July 21. T. TISE }

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 **POUNDS CHERRIES,** (seeded,) **Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.**

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.
Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.

Against Absalom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shults and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.
Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,) Raleigh, July 15th, 1863. General Order, No. 15.

I. In compliance with an act of the recent Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties.

III. After enrollment, the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for Home Defence, and their Commissions, when called into service, will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No. 13.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
July 17, 1863. Adjutant General. 12-2w.

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,) Raleigh, July 21st, 1863. General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-2w. Adjutant General.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.
For sale at this Office.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem. Winston preferred.
Apply at this office.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, "P. W. A.," furnishes that paper with a resume of the Pennsylvania campaign, which is the most frank, dispassionate history we have yet seen, and contains many facts not before published. It is written two weeks after the conclusion of the fights, and the writer had ample time in which to examine the facts he states. He says:

No one with that part of the army left near Chambersburg suspected, on the morning of the 1st inst, that the great battle would begin on that day. I was sitting on the wet ground, with my back against a tree, writing to you and your readers, when Gen. Lee and his escort passed by in the direction of Cashtown and Gettysburg. He seemed to snuff the battle in the breeze, and for the first time it occurred to me that the enemy was approaching our lines. In a few minutes Anderson's division, of Hill's corps, marched down the same road, followed an hour or two later by Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, which had retraced its steps from Shippensburg. In the course of the morning orders came for Longstreet's corps, except Pickett's division, left behind at Chambersburg, to follow on in the same direction, as soon as Gen. Ewell's train, sent back from Carlisle, should pass. This was an immense train, as long almost as the tail of a comet, and far more ominous of evil. It occupied four hours in passing, and moved so slowly through the Cashtown Gap (in the South Mountain) that Longstreet's corps was delayed until near midnight in reaching a point four miles distant from the battle ground. Pender's and Heth's divisions alone were in position to engage the enemy's advance column on the morning of the 1st.—Early's and Rodes's divisions of Ewell's corps arrived on the ground late in the afternoon, having marched down the Susquehanna from Carlisle to York, and thence to Gettysburg—These two last divisions joined the former, and together they drove the enemy back, inflicting heavy loss; but Anderson's and Johnson's divisions, though near enough, were not put into the fight that evening. The enemy had, according to the statements of prisoners, three army corps present on the 1st, and that night and early next morning the remainder of Meade's forces were brought up and put in a very strong position. We did not press the enemy after nightfall.

The following deductions flow from the foregoing facts: Had Gen. Lee concentrated his forces 24 hours sooner he might have dispersed, captured, or destroyed the three Federal corps engaged on the first day and have fallen upon the remaining forces then coming up and not yet in position, and driven them pell mell back upon Baltimore or Washington. Or, if Anderson's and Johnson's divisions had been put in immediately upon their arrival, and our advantage pressed with vigor that night, the enemy might have been driven beyond the formidable position he finally occupied, and from which we subsequently found it impossible to dislodge him. The same result would probably have followed if Ewell's train had have turned out on the side of the road, and Longstreet's corps allowed to move rapidly to the front, or if the attack had been renewed early on the morning of the 2d, instead of at a quarter to four in the afternoon.

It is understood that the reduction of Harrisburg constituted no part of Gen. Lee's programme, since he could not afford to fritter away his strength and time upon the militia so long as an unbeaten army remained in the field. Having disposed of the army, he could then march wherever and whenever it suited him. The question then recurs, whether the distribution of his troops at different and distant points was not unfortunate, in this that it required more time to concentrate them when the time of battle had arrived. It was a singular dispersion of his forces, after much hard fighting and marching, that prevented him from beating McClellan at Sharpsburg last year. His object then was the capture of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, in which he was successful. In the present instance it was his desire, doubtless, to place his army at convenient points for procuring subsistence, secure his flanks against attack by cutting such railway lines as might be used against him, and to draw the enemy as far into the interior of the country as possible. But let us proceed.

Were we compelled to accept battle at the time and place we did? We were not. Having the start of the enemy from Fredericksburg and the whole country before us, we might have chosen our own ground and time for making and receiving the attack. We might have occupied the pass at Cashtown, or remained on the north side of the South Mountain, or fallen down to Boonsboro' Gap. Having no base to protect, and no line of communication to keep open, but relying upon the districts we occupied for the means of subsistence, we were free to go where we pleased and to fight when we pleased.

But the battle was joined at the time and place selected by the Federal commander. The place, strong by nature, was rendered still more formidable by a number of stone fences which crossed the field, by the open ground we had to move over to reach it and by field works thrown up by the enemy during the night.—The attack was renewed by ourselves on the evening of the 2d, without proper reconnoissances, and not simultaneously along the whole line, but irregularly and spasmodically, first by one corps or division, and then by another, reminding one of a team of ill matched horses, which, refusing to pull together, are unable to move the load which a simultaneous and common effort might certainly accomplish. The troops never fought better or inflicted greater loss upon the enemy, and strong as the position of the latter was, they surely would have carried it, though at a heavy loss, if the attack had been differently planned. As it was they pushed the enemy back, ran over numberless batteries which they were unable to bring off, captured many flags, and killed and wounded more men than in any previous battle. Indeed, the more successful our assaults were up to a certain point, the greater was our loss; for the further an attacking column drove the enemy, not being supported by a combined attack, the more fearfully were its flanks raked by the oblique and enfilading fire of the batteries which were not assaulted. The enemy's left, which rested upon a mountain, McLaws and Hood, of Longstreet's corps, were ordered to turn, and many believe, if other parts of the line had been assaulted at the same time, that Meade, strong as his position was, would have been beaten. No effort was made to turn his right wing, which rested upon open and less difficult ground.

On the 3d, Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, (which had come up the evening before,) supported by a portion of Hill's corps, was ordered to assault Cemetery Hill, near the centre, believed to be the key to the position of the enemy. The order was executed in gallant style, and some of the batteries on the hill were carried; but his success was temporary, though purchased at a fearful cost. The want of proper support, the movement of the enemy upon his exposed and bleeding flanks, and the terrible cross and oblique fires concentrated upon him from batteries not otherwise occupied, made it necessary for him to retrace his steps across the open ground over which he had advanced, his ranks torn and bleeding, and still suffering from the iron hail of shell, grape, canister, and shrapnel, that swept over the field. McLaws and Hood, Wright and Wilcox, Johnson and Early, had performed similar feats the day before, followed by similar results. * * * * * *

The repeated assaults made by Confederates, therefore, though made with the greatest valor, and successful up to a certain point, failed to dislodge the enemy from his strong position. It is but simple justice to add that in no single instance that now occurs to me did our troops retire except under orders; nor did the enemy ever make the least attempts at pursuit. They advanced and withdrew alike under orders, and that, too, in face of a fire far more furious than that which greeted the advancing columns of the French at Waterloo. In no sense of the word were they beaten. All that can be justly claimed by the enemy is that he maintained his ground against our assaults, though at a fearful cost of life and limb. This much, with the advantages he possessed in numbers and position, he ought to have done. If our position at Fredericksburg was such as to make Gen. Lee's army equal to a force of 300,000 men, as Gen. Longstreet is reported to have said it was, then Gen Meade, who already had a superior force at Gettysburg, possessed an advantage in position which was quite as preponderating. There was this difference, however, in the two positions: At Gettysburg the Confederates had to charge over a much wider field than the Federals did at Fredericksburg, whilst the line of hills at the latter place trended off to the right, and did not present a concave force as at the former.

Why, then, you are ready to inquire, did Gen. Lee fight at all at Gettysburg, when it was in his power to accept or offer battle at a different time and place. He acted, probably, under the impression that his troops were able to carry any position however formidable. If such was the case, he committed an error, such however, as the ablest commanders will sometimes fall into. No General can be always successful. The Confederate troops can do what any other troops in any period of the world's history have done; but there are some things which even they cannot accomplish. It may be, too, that the Supreme Ruler has chosen this means to teach us the iniquity of all invasions, and to impress upon our minds the justice and wisdom of defending our cause upon our own blood-baptized soil. Indeed, there are some things connected with the late battle which would seem to justify the belief that this punishment was inflicted by a Divine Hand and for some wise purpose. It is but just to add that Gen. Lee does not pretend to lay the responsibility upon his troops or officers, but takes it upon his own broad shoulders. In this, as in all other things, he is frank, and just and magnanimous. Let us not be guilty of the folly, then, of withdrawing any part of our confidence from him, but let us rather imitate the Hebrew patriots and hold up his hands that he may prevail in the fight.

On Saturday, the 4th of July, nothing was done beyond a little skirmishing by either side. The enemy did not even fire a salute in honor of the day. Both armies withdrew about the same time—Gen. Lee in the direction of Hagerstown, and Gen. Meade in the direction of Washington. All of our wounded who could be removed were sent back through the passes at Cashtown and Monterey Springs on Saturday, and that night and next morning the army followed, taking the road that crosses the South Mountain at Monterey Springs, and reaching Hagerstown Monday evening, the 6th. There is no doubt that the enemy commenced to retire quite as soon as we did. He had suffered such incalculable loss, and was so fearful lest Gen. Lee would eventually turn his left wing, or get around him and pass rapidly down towards Frederick and Washington, that he found it necessary to retreat, independently of a similar movement on our part. Indeed, if Gen. Lee had simply remained on the ground a few hours longer, what now can be regarded only as a drawn battle, in which both parties suffered terribly, and especially the enemy, would be considered a crushing victory.

Why, then, did Gen Lee retire? First, because he did not know the enemy would retreat; secondly, because he had been checkmated, and failed by the stubborn resistance of his antagonist, and had suffered heavily; and, lastly, because he did not have ammunition enough left to fight a half of a day longer, and could not get it without taking it from his adversary or reopening his communications with Winchester. These reasons for his withdrawal I did not feel at liberty to mention in my letters from the battle-field. It was impossible to take with us ammunition for the entire campaign, and a sufficient force to keep open our communications could not be spared from an army already inferior in numbers to that of the enemy. Our only resource, therefore, was to take it from the enemy, and failing to do this, no alternative was left us but to retire towards our base of supplies. It was found impossible, also, to subsist the army long at a time in any one place, the inhabitants having driven off as many of their beef cattle and horses as they could, taken one or more wheels from their wagons, and removed their stocks of shoes, hats, and medicines far into the interior.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.—These notes are being largely imported from the United States via Nassau. The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy says:

One of the vessels engaged in running the blockade between Charleston and Nassau, brought through a small box or package, addressed to a firm in Macon, Ga., to the care of a commission house in Charleston. By some means the nature of the contents was ascertained or suspected, when it was opened and found to be some $200,000 of counterfeit Confederate notes. We have seen one bill of this lot. It is a counterfeit $20, of the Duncan plate, and is by far the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit we ever saw. We could give the points of difference, but prefer not to do so—thinking it best for the public good. We say this, however, don't take any more of the Duncan plate $20's unless you know them to be genuine, or get them from a man whom you know to be reliable and responsible. It is said that the house in Macon to which these counterfeits were directed, is a photograph or picture gallery establishment, and that the instructions were to buy cotton with it and ship the same to Nassau. We hear the members of this firm in Macon have been arrested.

EXECUTION OF TWO SPIES AT CHATTANOOGA.

A correspondent of the Augusta Sentinel, writing from Chattanooga, July 24th, furnishes the following account of a double execution which occurred there on Friday, the 24th July:

This being the day set apart by the commanding General for the execution of the two spies who were detected some time ago by our forces, a large crowd repaired at an early hour to the place of execution I noticed among the rest, a goodly number of the fair sex, who had not command enough over their curiosity to remain at home. I do not exactly think that the theatre of such scenes is by any means proper for them. But I do not intend discussing either the propriety or impropriety of such a course on their part at present.

The fatal scaffold was neatly and well built. It was erected near a large oak, whose shade partly covered the platform, from which these unfortunate men looked for the last time upon their fellow mortals who had assembled there to witness their last and dying struggle.

About eleven o'clock, the Eighth Mississippi was marched to the place, and formed a square around the gallows. At twenty minutes to one o'clock, the wagon bearing the prisoners made its appearance. Every eye in the vast multitude was turned inquiringly toward the vehicle. It was soon within the lines. There sat the two condemned men, who were soon to expiate their crimes upon the gallows now so near and open to their view.

They ascended the gallows at fifteen minutes to one o'clock. The ropes were then adjusted, and tied around the necks of the victims—During this time, the younger of the two seemed rather affected, while the elder appeared rather careless. They were respectively aged, I suppose, twenty and twenty three years. After the ropes had been adjusted, Capt. Podan, Provost Marshal of this post, read the proceedings of the court martial, and the order relative to the immediate execution of the sentence which had been passed upon them.

The charges were three, First, with being spies; secondly, with having committed depredations on the people among whom they went; and thirdly, with counterfeiting Confederate money: of all of which charges the court found them guilty, and therefore sentenced them to be hanged to death. After the order had been read, the attending clergyman read a portion of the twenty-third chapter of St. Luke, delivered a short exhortation, and then prayed.

They then bade the youths good bye, and descended the ladder.

The Provost Marshal then shook hands with them, and told them to bid each other farewell. This done, he stepped down from the scaffold. Just at one o'clock the trap fell, and Joseph Ford and John K. Ould, of Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, were launched into eternity. It was a solemn scene; one calculated to have a warning impression upon all who witnessed it.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Beale,	Hon. John C. McGee,
Geo. W. Barron,	Wm. Porter,
W. Burns,	W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark,	Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin,	Wm. Sanders,
S. J. Harnsberger, 3	Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hasten,	Sallie Slater,
Jesse Huff,	Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris,	W. R. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Kerr,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
" F. S. Kerr,	Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mrs. Ellen B. Kennedy,	Thos. Walker,
Miss C. V. Little.	Joseph Wyer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 22–2w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS FOR THE PROTECTION OF our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

July 17–1w.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hartt, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolljack, B A Carmichael, C A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHED in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embelished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jerold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE
SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"
or
TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Candy Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c. &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C. March 6, 1863. 44–4w–pd

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON,

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863 38–1y

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

Census of North Carolina 1860.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alamance	7,8[illegible]	4[illegible]	3445	11852
Alexander	5,302	19	611	6022
Anson	6,[illegible]	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	[illegible]	27	208	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	[illegible]	8185	14311
Bladen	6,[illegible]	436	5327	[illegible]
Brunswick	4,515	[illegible]	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,9[illegible]	100	1933	12654
Burke	6,847	219	[illegible]	9237
Cabarrus	7,403	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	111	1088	7499
Camden	2,960	276	[illegible]	5343
Carteret	6,064	4[illegible]	1969	8186
Caswell	6,5[illegible]	4[illegible]	9355	16215
Catawba	9,0[illegible]	98	1664	10729
Chatham	12,565	504	6246	[illegible]
Cherokee	8,6[illegible]	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,[illegible]	278	5830	16369
Currituck	4,874	251	[illegible]	7446
Davidson	10,278	147	3876	16601
Davie	6,101	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,2[illegible]	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	[illegible]	3[illegible]	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,150	35[illegible]	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	[illegible]	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,7[illegible]	698	3625	20056
Halifax	6,642	2452	10349	19431
Harnett	5,361	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,6[illegible]	268	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,[illegible]	2	213	5908
Martin	5,4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	10189
McDowell	5,542	212	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	290	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,761	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,[illegible]	154	2518	11427
Nash	6,319	[illegible]	4681	11688
New Hanover	10,617	766	10329	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	529	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2[illegible]7	392	3569	7238
Person	5,798	318	5195	11221
Pitt	7,460	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	3[illegible]0	1645	16793
Richmond	5,911	346	5453	11009
Robeson	8,5[illegible]	1459	5456	15490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,5[illegible]	135	3939	14586
Rutherford	9,0[illegible]0	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	4[illegible]	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	49	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	56	2469	10402
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	[illegible]	142	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,9[illegible]3	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	[illegible]	[illegible]	6357
Watauga	4,771	8[illegible]	104	4957
Wayne	8,7[illegible]	[illegible]	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	[illegible]	3496	9720
Yadkin	9,110	168	1453	10711
Yancey	8,2[illegible]	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter,
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents, Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly – cents per quarter, or – cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, – cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c. not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 7
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 89
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia, *	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	

Tennessee maj. popular vote 54,170.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine, for sale at the DRUG STORE.